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50X1-HUM

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DIST. 20 January 1947

PAGES 4

## SUPPLEMENT

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[illegible]

### In the Russian Zone

conditions of factories

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September 1946

Kubler & Niethammer, paper factory,  
Döbeln i.Sa. (listed in Kriebstein,  
near Waldheim i.Sa.)

Removal to the U.S.S.R. completed in September 1946. Two-thousand workers were employed by the firm.

Papierfabrik Limmritz-Steina A.G.,  
Steina i. Sa.

Small-scale paper manufacturing continues.

Hupfeld-Zimmermann A.G., Böhrlitz-  
Ehrenberg (near Leipzig)

Furniture-producing firm, still in production. During the war part of this firm was engaged in making aircraft gasoline tanks. The department engaged in this work has been removed to the U.S.S.R.

October 1946

Schott &amp; Genossen, Jena

Penicillin department, together  
with cultures, removed to the U.S.S.R.

Hydrogenation plant at Ruhland-Schwarzheide (Lusatia)

Still working at full speed; not dismantled.

Annasdd (sic) brown coal mine

Will be totally dismantled. Other brown coal mines in the district will be 50% dismantled.

Power station at Klettwitz (Brandenburg)

Dismantling under discussion;  
probably will be 50% dismantled.

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- 2 -

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Stommarda

On the sites of dismantled factories, underground factories are being built by the GMA. Recently, more technicians have been brought to this area; they are not allowed to leave the town.

Comment: Building of underground installations is unlikely.)

Meier&Weichelt, Leipzig

Have been manufacturing tank tracks. It is also reported that this plant makes aircraft parts.

DKW Works, Chemnitz

Being reorganized and additional personnel being recruited.

November 1946

BUNA Werke, Merseburg

In mid-November, 25,000 of the 40,000 employees were dismissed. The remainder were retained to dismantle the works.

Power Station at the Saaletalspierre near Saalburg (Saale Dam)

Out of action; turbines and dynamos have been dismantled.

Kraftwerk Finkenheerd, near Furstenberg

Has received a demand from the Soviets for 300 specialists (engineers and electricians). A list of only 100 has been compiled but no deportations have yet taken place.

Heinkel, Rostock-Marienehe

Workshops and two hangars are being re-erected. Two shifts are being worked.

Arado, Warnemuende

Working in two shifts.

Hachmann Flugzeugbau, Ribnitz in Mecklenburg.

With the exception of two hangars, the whole of the works has been dismantled.

Non-ferrous metal works (name unknown) between Aren and Melchow

Dismantling recently completed. Twenty-one freight trains carrying dismantled equipment were dispatched in the direction of Brest-Litovsk.

Waggonfabrik Wismar

Although numerous orders have been received, none can be executed because of shortage of materials. Occasionally the factory carries out repair work on express passenger cars on behalf of the Soviets.

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- 3 -

Von Tongel'sche Stahlwerke, Güstrow  
(Mecklenburg)Completely dismantled, including 50X1-HUM  
the RR sidings. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Obarspreewerk, Berlin

Dismantling practically completed. The direction of what remains has been taken over by Dr. Rudolf Bechmann. Control of the works has been taken out of the hands of the Ministry for Electrical Industry and given to SMA, Karlshorst. Administration officers have been replaced by Soviet Army officers. CSW now has been ordered to produce American tubes in glass and porcelain, Braun's tubes for oscillographs, and television resistors and condensers. Two types of radios are to be made, as well as loud speaker equipment. The number of specialists to be employed and the amount of machinery and raw materials required to carry out this new program have not yet been determined.

Blaupunkt Werke, Berlin

Formerly among the foremost radio manufacturers in the world; formed part of the Bosch concern. During pre-war peak production periods this work was capable of turning out up to 1,000 sets of various types each working day (in three shifts). The present production program aims at 18,000 sets by the end of 1946. The supply of raw materials is unsatisfactory. Thirty-five percent of production is released for Thuringia and Saxony. It is also stated that some of the sets are to be exported [REDACTED] in compensation for other materials. 50X1-HUM

Elektrowerk "Lorenz", Berlin

Manufacturing new types of receiver sets for occupation authorities. The new types comprise a "super-dwarf" and a "people's" set. Every effort is being made to increase production from 1,000 to 1,200 sets a month, thereby obtaining a surplus which could be made available to the civilian population. "Lorenz" is also working on the rehabilitation of the police telegraph network. Three 30 KW transmitters for Lerbau, Dresden, and Erfurt

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4

Elektrowerk "Lorenz", Berlin (contd.)

were to be ready for delivery by autumn 1946. A similar station was recently dispatched to Schwerin. These new transmitters will materially increase the broadcasting facilities available to the Soviet authorities, who have hitherto depended on the transmitters in Berlin, Leipzig, and one long-wave set. Whereas from 1935-1939 "Lorenz" employed on the average about 5,000 people, they now have about 1,200 employees (male and female) on their payroll.

Telefunken, Erfurt

Separated from the Berlin mother-company. At present about 800 men are engaged in the manufacture of tubes. Monthly production is between 25,000 and 30,000. When working at full capacity, the firm's monthly potential output is 70,000 tubes.

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